WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo n wish to have rejected articles returned, they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

In Case of War.

So far as our Government is concerned. it has steadily maintained an attitude of friendship toward both Russia and Japan. It has not, indeed, neglected a precaution evidently required by our commercial interests in Manchuria, but by a prompt exchange of ratifications has rendered our commercial treaty with China operative forthwith. It has received from the Czar's Ambassador at Washington an explicit assurance that China's exequatur, given in pursuance of the treaty. to the American Consuls appointed to the new treaty ports, Mukden and Antung, will be recognized by the Russian authorities in Manchuria.

That is to say, we have secured al that we have ever aimed at, to wit, the maintenance of the "open door" in that part of the Chinese empire which lies to the northeast of the Great Wall, as well as throughout China proper.

If the promise given by Count CASSINI is fulfilled, it will soon be evident that there is no foundation for the impression conveyed by some American correspondents of London newspapers that our Government has had any thought of swerving from neutrality.

What we have asked of Russia we shall ask also of Japan; that is to say, we shall insist upon the recognition of the commercial rights ceded to us by treaty in the Corean peninsula.

Our Share of the World's Commerce.

The year 1903 reached high water mark in the volume and value of the commerce of the world.

An old adage declares that "It is a wise man who holds his dish right side up when it rains porridge." The merchants and manufacturers of this country may rest assured that the coming years will show an ever increasing rain of both here and at home are poorer now orders falling into somebody's order than they were two years ago. They are books, and it is for them to see that their the sharp and plunging speculators in order books are where some of the orders can be caught. Easily satisfied optimists find endless satisfaction in con- their big drop. Philadelphia is suptemplating the fact that our foreign commerce for 1903 broke the record. The fact in itself is certainly gratifying, but an analysis of our export trade in manufactured articles during the last four years does not indicate the capture of our proper share of the trade of the attention than they receive in the Puritan we have held our former percentage.

A certain amount of foreign trade will come to us, in any event, by reason of the world's needs. But no merchant and no manufacturer can to-day hope to get any valuable share of the world's commerce by sitting in his office in an ex- New England, even the days of the pectant attitude. To-day, we may only wish more foreign trade. Before many days we shall assuredly need it, if we are to maintain our national prosperity. Permanent and profitable foreign trade is not to be commanded on short notice. The field requires a careful preparation. and it behooves our people to make diligent preparation for the days that are in the future.

Our myriads of wheels will not be turned by the orders that come to us time of the mining excitement the whole unsought.

The Alternative Before the Ancient Democratic Party.

It is fortunate for the Democratic party that Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN has defined his position so early in the year. Had he waited until just before the meeting of the State conventions called to choose delegates to St. Louis, there might of them. have been some hesitation, perplexity and discord among the Democratic inclination to compromise, an unwillingness to alienate the Populist element, be the one watchword if Democrats desire success.

Mr. BRYAN has dispelled the illusion. He has made it perfectly clear that if have none of it. He has served notice must not abate one jot or tittle of the Kansas City platform. They may come it must be as hewers of wood and drawers of water. They must not presume to figure in the council chamber, or in high is usually slow and painful. He begins command. The St. Louis platform must in poverty, but he saves every cent he be framed and the St. Louis nomizes must be named by the men who have denial, and his whole family, wife and twice led their party to catastrophe; children, help him in the accumulation. otherwise, the resentful Bryanites will shout, "To your tents, O Israel!"

Thanks to Mr. BRYAN'S sincerity or vanity, it is now clear to intelligent | The small equity with which they begin Democrats that they must choose one is gradually and steadily increased by of two courses. No middle ground is paying off the mortgage, piecemeal. practicable. Either they must surrender. That is the way they get ahead. There for a third time to Bryanism and face is no mystery about it. They are thrifty not only inevitable defeat next November, but also probable exclusion from ascendency for many a decade; or else pace with them. they must thrust Bryanism firmly aside cratic ticket.

If they adopt the latter alternative-a

Just what that loss would amount to s uncertain. The Populist machinery, which was powerful enough twelve years million popular votes and twenty-two more apt to pull together as a "family electoral votes, is now extinct in almost | trust"-a powerful advantage. every State. It might not be prudent, however, to count upon Mr. BRYAN'S obtaining or controlling no more votes dential election.

It is safer to assume that Mr. BRYAN might exhibit strength enough in Colorado and Montana to transfer the electoral votes of those States from the Democratic to the Republican column. It is also possible that, in such pivotal States as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, the defection of the uncompromising Bryanites might cost the Democratic nominee some thousands of votes. It is better to look probabilities in the face.

But all possible losses threatened by the desertion of Bryanites or Populists would be far more than offset if the Democrats should appeal successfully to the independent voters. If the confidence of the independents shall be gained by the platform and the candidate-above all, by the candidate-put forward at St. Louis, the position taken by Mr. BRYAN will be comparatively a matter of indifference.

Not His "New England Conscience."

The correspondent at Philadelphia from whose letter concerning the Jews we made extracts the other day, with a view to commenting on them, has a name which suggested to us that he might be himself of a Semitic derivation. though he expressed so bitter prejudice against the Jews. To that suggestion he now replies by saving that so far from being a Jew he is "a man with a New England conscience"; but, he adds, "! rather regret that I am not a Jew, for then I'm sure I'd grow rich in a very few years."

He has no reason for the regret. Experience shows abundantly that "a New England conscience" does not stand in the way of a man's getting rich. Of the rich men in New York and Philadelphia it is safe to say that there are relatively more of New England stock than of the Jewish race, and many of them have got rich "in a very few years" or have increased their riches greatly during that short time.

It is true also that many of the Yankees stocks who happened to bet on the wrong side of the market when prices took posed to contain an especially large number of them. Boston, too, is a great stock gambling centre, and throughout New England stock quotations are watched with anxious interest. No Jew in Wall Street gives them closer world in that department, or even that capital and in towns scattered far and wide among the hills of New England.

Our Philadelphia friend, therefore, has no reason to attribute his inability "grow rich in a very few years" to the drawback of "a New England conscience." From the first settlement of most sensitive Puritan conscience, the Yankees have never been deterred by conscientious scruples from getting rich as quickly as possible; and of all the inhabitants of this country they have been the most successful in accomplishing the end. They do not seem to be at all afraid of the needle's eye.

Probably there is no community where the disposition to get rich is displayed more frequently than Boston. At the of State street was possessed by it, and while many of the gamblers dropped their money many others rolled up wealth. At present one of the most sensational of "plungers" in the stock market is a Boston man of a strictly New England stock. There are no tricks in that game which you can teach Yankees. Even the Jews cannot get ahead

Our unsuccessful Philadelphia friend of New England lineage spoke of the leaders. A conciliatory disposition, an Jews as especially conspicuous in the "crimes of cunning" of Wall Street. Certain exposures of Wall Street projects which has been suffered to dominate the and methods have attracted much attenparty during the last eight years, might | tion of late, but among the names of the have been evinced in influential quarters, men concerned in the enterprises we can namely, the Southern States, to which a recall scarcely one which was Jewish. Democratic nominee must look for the Jews are numerous and active in Wall bulk of his electoral votes. Not a few Street, but the great leaders and masters men of weight, even in New York, have of speculation in the history of the Stock charished the belief that "harmony" must | Exchange have not been Jews, while some of the most conservative and most trusted of the great banking houses are Jewish.

These facts we do not present with a harmony means compromise he will view to giving the impression that the Jews are in any way morally superior upon old fashioned Democrats that he to Christians in their business methods, will not meet them half way. If they for they are not. We give them simply want his approval and support, they to indicate that in the chase after money "conscience" is not more a handicap in Christian than Jew, though the Jew seems into the Populist camp if they like, but to keep his eye more fixedly on the main

The process by which a Jew gets rich can lay by, no matter how great the self-Apparently poor and miserable Jews in the East Side Ghetto are owners of real estate purchased with such savings. and self-denying, and any race which imitates their practical virtues can keep

It is not conscience, New England or and defy Mr. BRYAN to bolt the Demo- other, which holds back competitors with them, but self-indulgence. The poor, relatively to their incomes, usually step which the Southern and Eastern spend far more for luxuries than the Democrats have plainly resolved to take rich. The Jew, under the tuition of his porters" jeer at their mother? Then

by the former Populist followers of increasing his basket and store. He is to avoid jesting with serious subjects. Mr. JAMES B. WEAVER to the Nebraska after temporal rewards, and he is not checked in their pursuit by wasteful indulgence meantime. He waits till he he is fairly grateful to the editors and the reporters, and only rejects the exgets his pile before he begins to be luxurious. Moreover, as a Jew, writing to ago to give Mr. WEAVER more than a us the other day, pointed out, Jews are

Would it be for the welfare of society. spiritually and materially, if all races followed the Jewish example? That is at the ballot box than were cast by another matter. As JESUS of Nazareth the Middle-of-the-Road Populists for said with a profound philosophy, even BARKER and DONNELLY at the last Presi- if you deny to it Divine authority: "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth;" "the life is more than meat and the body is more than raiment." Civilization would never have come if men had not indulged their tastes and ambitions and even vanities. If we had spent money only on absolute necessities we should still be in a state of barbarism.

It is not his "New England conscience which deters our Philadelphia friend from getting rich. It is at bottom his preference for something else than riches, and that preference is not confined to Yankees, nor is it unknown among Jews, the great mass of whom

The Self-Denving Ordinance.

A Washington despatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports the following as substantially the language used by Mr. ROOSEVELT to a recent caller at the White House:

"If I am to be nominated as the Presidential candidate of the Republican party in June next, it must be a spontaneous act. It must represent the best thought of the Republican party and be the full and free expression of that party's representatives assembled for the purpose. If I find that the comination can only be secured through the use of Federal patronage and that the convention will not be for me unless it is to be dominated by officeolders, then I do not want the nomination."

These will be welcome words to a few Federal officeholders, some of those in the Boston Custom House, for example, who have no keen hunger and thirst for righteousness. Not only will they not be required to simulate enthusiasm, but an ascetic attitude toward the primaries and conventions is positively enjoined upon them. But doubtless the multitude of postmasters and tidewaiters will be grieved by the injunction. Indeed, will they be able to obey it? Can they restrain their ardor? Can they resign the bright prospect of kindling into spontaneity the non-official mind? If it is not the part of a Federal officeholder to assist delegates and conventions in arriving at a free and full expression favorable to the Administration, what is

a Federal officeholder for? Senators and Representatives, too, seem to be included in the spirit of this resolve of abnegation. Without persuasion, without compulsion, without interference, the Republicans must think their best thought, and if it crystallizes on Mr. ROOSEVELT, cry for him spontaneously, fully, freely. Senators and Representatives in Congress are the machinery for distributing the patronage. If they dominate, patronage dominates; and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S lofty purpose to be loved and nominated for

himself alone fails. It is a grand moral sight to see a President throw away all the advantages and glittering accidents of place and patronage and trust in the unselfish affection of the people for a good thing. The only danger is that many officeholders may not hear of the embargo until the war for delegates is over. Besides, many of them "have got in their fine work" already. It is so hard for routine minds to live up to a great and new example.

Dr. Harper on the Press.

The President's Report of the University of Chicago for the ten years, July, 1892, to July, 1902, is a modest little volume of 574 pages. As Dr. HARPER says, "in these modern times ten years count for as much as one hundred years did formerly." It would take us too far to compare ten years of Dr. HARPER with the thirteenth century, with a hundred years, so to speak, of St. Thomas AQUINAS, St. DOMINIC, St. FRANCIS and DANTE. The superior swiftness of the moderns may be shown in a more practical way. The report of the "Business Manager" of the university shows that it has accumulated in ten years \$15,128,-375.99, just about the amount that Harvard University has been 268 years in acquiring.

It is natural to expect from Dr. HARPER some remarks about the public press, which has occupied itself to an extent much regretted by him with the affairs of his university. This activity of the press is modern, too. We might have supposed that it would be agreeable to Dr. HARPER. But as a result of it, "the charge of sensationalism has been made by some unthinking persons against certain instructors in the university." This charge "had its origin in the misrepresentations of professorial utterances * * * having come from the pens of irresponsible reporters." "Irresponsible" is an epithet especially applicable to reporters. As everybody knows, they are irresponsible, and professorial utterers are wise, judicious and responsible. Dr. HARPER quotes, from an address delivered by him to the Congregation of the University in 1899, words which reporters, whether students or Philistines, should lay up and profit by:

" It is a habit of modern journalists, and especially of the average student reporter for the newspapers, so to supply facts, so to dress up the real facts, so to magnify and exaggerate, so to belittle and ridicule universities and university men, that serious injury is wrought, where perhaps no such injury was intended. It is the fashion to do this sort of thing, and it is done regardless of the consequences. Real regard for the interests of higher education would lead to the adoption of a different policy; but, as matters stand, the professor is often charged with acts and utterances implying an imbecility which is not characteristic of him, and to him there are frequently ascribed startling and revolutionary sentiments and statements of which he is wholly innocent."

We find it hard to believe that any young man with a heart in his bosom can have tried to ridicule "university men." Do Dr. HARPER's "student re--they must expect to lose some of the religious philosophy and his race tra- those irresponsible youths should be

votes which in 1896 were transferred ditions, devotes himself, first of all, to admonished and reformed and taught Still, despitefully as the press has treated Dr. HARPER'S school at times,

> cess of their affectionate interest in him: "To the public press the university is more greatly indebted than it can adequately express and while not infrequently statements have appeared which seemed to be injurious, it is certain that in no considerable number of cases have such representations been made for the purpose of injuring the institution. The opinion of the news paper public as to what is helpful and what is interesting often differs from that of the party con erning whom the statement is made. On the whole, it may be said that a fairly satisfactory epresentation of the work of the university ha been presented through the press. It is at all events true that the interest of the papers has been greater than we could have wished, and that, in part, because of this interest, the university is known throughout the world in a way in which it would not otherwise have been known. The press will bear testimony that the university has not sought this prominence; that indeed much has been done by the officers of the university to avoid it; and that more than once official steps have been taken to persuade the press that the university would be just as well satisfied with a more limited share of its attention. It seems necessary to make this statement, since many people honestly believe that the university from the beginning has had a Bureau of Publicity, and that this bureau has been con ducted at great expense for the purpose of adver tising the institution. The university has occa sionally accepted space in educational journals for the announcement of the opening and closing of its terms of work, or for special announcements of special schools or divisions. It has also published similar announcements in the daily press of Chicago. But outside of these announcements its

This is frank and comprehensive It should redden with shame and gripe with remorse the malevolent bosoms, at the University of Michigan and elsewhere, that have attacked Dr. HARPER'S business methods and accused him of drumming" and "pulling in."

general policy has been not to expend money for

advertising purposes except in the preparation o

circulars of information which are sent out upon

Envy is at the bottom of the persecution of Dr. HARPER. The growth of his university and the readiness with which Mr. ROCKEFELLER responds to its president's persuasive touch, make the neighbors jealous. Perhaps the press is less to blame than he thinks. He has collected not only money, but genius; and after all, advertising pays.

Our contemporary the Philadelphia Record is not quite accurate in the following statement, based, as we infer, upon figures that have appeared in THE SUN:

" Eight years ago the Chief of the Record and nsion Office computed that a service pension bill, as then proposed, would add \$60,000,000 to the have added \$775,000,000 to the cost of pensions."

Col. AINSWORTH'S computations were made in 1896. His estimate of the entire cost of a service pension at \$12 per month from that year until the probable extinction of the class in 1945 was about \$1,336,-500,000. The figures \$775,000,000 refer only to the remaining years of the period; that is to say, the period from 1904, inclusive, to 1940 or 1945.

Therefore about \$561,500,000 has been saved already to the country, according to Col. AINSWORTH's estimate in 1896, by postponing the enactment of such a pension

are of the opinion that the population is increasing too rapidly for the good of the island The census, taken every five years, has long shown an increase of over 2,000,000 for each census period, and the rate of growth has onstantly accelerated. The increase of population from the census of 1895 to that of 1900 | nor S

Java is only a little larger than New York State, and the central regions are too mountainous for a very dense population. The fact that the last census showed a total population of 28,745,698 indicates a frightful congestion of humanity over all the coastal and interior plains and valleys. The density of population is 568 persons for every square mile of surface, which is greater than in any province of China excepting in Shantung. If France had the same density of population inhabitants would number 120,000,000 the United States, at the same rate, would have 1,688,000,000 inhabitants, which i 100,000,000 more than the estimated popula-

Such packing of humanity as this at least illustrates the fact that when every acre of tillable land is stimulated to its highest pro ductivity, it will give sustenance to several times the number of persons who are nov supplied with food from an acre of land in most countries. The Javanese are still able to raise all their raw food and to export the products of their plantations and forests to the amount of millions of dollars a year. But they are already talking about a time to come when they will no longer be able to produce on their island all the food they require.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your highly interesting and just editorial on "Jews and Christians" you mention as advantages obtaine by Jews such as are due to the precepts and phi losophy of their religion. You also call attention to their average sobricty, diligence, thrift and self You forget, however, one very important ele

ent or characteristic trait which acce the greater part of mercantile success of the Jews That is the home-bred and partially inborn belies n the principle that "union gives strength."

You will find that among the most prominer examples of business success the founders were one branch of trade, the department stores, as an example. Note that the representative family. Go through all branches of trade in which Jews are prominent, and in nearly every case fath ers, sons and brothers and brothers in law and other relatives are bound together, not merely in legal partnerships, but also more firmly by variou

A somewhat similar state of things is observable among the Irish and Scotch, who, as a rule, are equally eminently successful, whether in business

As to the undeniable power of trusts in general, none of them can equal a family trust, where paternal and fraternal feelings enter in and brace u obstacles and difficulties in every direction and every phase of commercial life. Among those Jews whose family ties are loos and lack "stick-to-it-iveness," success in business i very rare, and an occasional exception only proves the rule I mention, that "union gives strength."

Had 'Em. But Couldn't Get at 'Em. From the London Medical Press and Circular. "Name the bones of the skull." The candidat for his medical degree, hesitating, stammers: "Excuse me, sir, it must be my nervousness; but for the life of me I can't remember a single one yet I have them all-in my head.'

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

amount of instructive and entertaining commen on matters of current interest. Among a number of timely articles may be noted a well illustrated study of the work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, he Charles H. Caffin; a description of modern methods of lumbering by machinery, with numerous pictures; a British view of American schools, by Alfred ey; an account of the wireless telegraph and its mode of operation at sea, and an explanation of the condition, character and tone of the emigran

THE LAWYERS AT VARIANCE s to the Eligibility of Mayor McClellan,

for Example, for President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to day's issue you print another letter from Mr. Page on the "Natural Born Citizen" subject. Mr. Page continues to argue that the defi-

nitions of foreign writers and the decisions and the individual opinions of Judges (which they travel outside the record to make) are authority for what the authors of the Contitution meant when they said: "No perso except a natural born citizen * * *
be eligible to the office of President."

The principle that it is proper to consider e accepted meaning of a term at the time is used by authors as indicative of what t was intended to mean by them, is not always a true one, but even if it were, that principle could not be applied to the words A truer principle would be to consider circumstances existing at the time as

criterion of what the framers of the United tates Constitution had in view. We had just recovered from a war with a tyrant. there was the most violent hatred of England, English institutions, English writers and oreigners in general, but England in particular. There was a sentiment in the country against any one who had not sustained the revolution ever being allowed to be a citizen with full rights. There was an obection to any one not born in this country (or made a citizen by joining in the Revolu-tion) being allowed to hold office or vote. Even Albert Gallatin, afterward United

tates Representative and Secretary of the Treasury, was declared by the United States eligible to be a Senator the first time he was elected by Pennsylvania. Yet Gallatin ad been a resident of the country from 1780, prejudice against him, as there was against ere and fought for the independence of the nies were opposed to a foreign born person having any part in the making of laws r in executing them.

When the first naturalization act was before the House, in 1790, John Page of Virginia

The policy of European nations and States re pecting naturalization did not apply to the situation of the United States. Bigotry and super-stition, or a deep rooted prejudice against gov-ernment, laws, religion or manners of neighboring nations had a weight in that policy which cannot

This remark, made one year after the adoption of the Constitution, was indicative of a feeling that no foreign reasons actuated American statesmen in doing things. The people would not sustain those who catered to foreign institutions or who adopted foreign ideas, and then, as now, the representatives of the people had an ear to the ground. Space and consideration for your readers forbid my quoting the numerous leaders who echoed the opinion of the Federal Constitution in 1789, but let me state a few facts: By an act approved Jan. 29, 1795, the act of March 26, 1790, relied upon by Mr. Page in his former argument to sustain his position that "a natural born citizen" was one born in Europe of United States citizen parents, was repealed in express terms, and the repealing act provided, Section 3, inter alia, "and the children of citizens of the United States, born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, shall be considered as citizens of the United States."

By an act approved June 18, 1788, it was provided that no alien should be permitted to become a citizen of the United States except in accordance with the next before mentioned act. "Natural born" had been dropped. eign ideas, and then, as now, the represen-

mentioned act. "Natural born nau been dropped.

When the act of 1795 was under consideration Mr. Harrison G. Otis of Massachusetts offered a resolution prohibiting allen born persons from ever thereafter holding office under the United States, and in supporting his resolution stated that it would be an object with foreign nations to gain an influence in his resolution stated that it would be all objective with foreign nations to gain an influence in our councils, and before any such attempt was made it was proper to make provision Mr Sitgreaves of Pennsylvania declared

Mr. Sitgreaves of Pennsylvania declared that the great object was to prevent such persons from being elected to either branch of the Legislature or into the offices of President and Vice-President.

Though Mr. Otis withdrew his resolution because of constitutional grounds and the statement that the same object would be met in another way, there was no Representative who combated his or Mr. Sitgreaves's statements.

Overcrowded Java.

The Dutch and the leading natives in Java are of the opinion that the population is increasing too rapidly for the good of the island the constitutional provision under consideration. tion cannot be expounded by words used in acts of Congress nor by meanings put upon words by Vattel, nor Grotius, nor Belamiqui, nor Montesquieu, nor even Blackstone, nor acts of congress of the second of the second

Americans. New York, Jan. 28. A Philosopher's Lesson From the Whitaker

Wright Tragedy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The track npletion of the career of Whitaker Wright will probably be widely used as a text to assert once more the depressing doctrine of man's depravity. But there is a lesson more valuable than this and more optimistic concerning the future of humanity Mr. Wright is the convicted representative of ried on as if justice and the rights of others were not worthy a moment's consideration. Wright's case justice exacted the penalty for the violation of her precepts, and universal law has tumphed. It is a promise of the coming evolu tion of man's divinity.

Depravity merely attaches to the race as the worn progress he may naturally expect to leave behind. To insist upon its continuance mars our ethical life of its vigor, and makes the moral law, whether d of ten commandments or two, a depriva ion of the joy of existence Man, examined in the light of his evolution, is

what he is through law. Away back in the age when some poor thing struggled out of the primeval slime and found its sacrifice rewarded by a higher stage of existence, Law had its birth. with all his capabilities began to take shape as a estbility-a possibility only made actual throug the source of his own being when, in business, or in any department of life, he denies or ignores the of conscience. The fittest only have survived in the past, and the fittest only will survive in the evolution still future. Not the physically fit merely. Man's physical form will in all probability no lies rather along the lines of mental and spiritual elopment, and the fittest will be those who ada hemselves and their environment to the demands of the highest ethical conceptions. The Categori erative is the signpost marking the the next evolutionary stage. Not the old conception of a mere bondage to letter and precept, but free fulfilment by the spirit, recognizing in the neglected ideals of Justice, Peace and Good Will the future goal and the glorious heritage of the con NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Awful Experience of a Very Strong Young Mar in Corsets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I agree with stronger than any of my female acquaintances. I was once encased in one of these instruments torture for a masquerade, although informed they were not at all tight. I nearly expired and with great difficulty maintained a cheerful countena the rest of the evening, and as for supper, it was out of the question Needless to say I was greatly relieved when they were removed.

I also wore that other fashionable article of tort ure the high heel slipper, so I can truly sympa-thize with the poor misguided female who felt (and said) she looked exceedingly well in ther t have a very good constitution. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

I TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I got on a Twenty-third street crosstown car at the junction of Fifth avenue and had scarcely paid my fare who directed to "take the car ahead." As persons were standing in that car, I said to the me we going to get into the car ahead? It's full."

"Ah, ye'll git in, if there's no other!" he responded Now, that motorman has no business on the platform of any car. ONE OF THE HELPLESS. NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

TILLMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Nominated as a Dauntless, Patriotic, Individually Strenuous and Domesti-

eally Respectable Statesman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since he inevitable seems to be the nomination of he dauntless and heroic Roosevelt for President by the Republicans, why should not the Democrats give us the bravest, most genial, energetic and wholesome man in either house at Washington-Benjamin Ryan Tillmans their nominee?

Tillman stands out as one of the safest men in either party to select as President. He is safe because of his matchless courage. to man living would be less swayed himself to the clamors of the mob, or to some violent economic heresy. He has convinced the nation that he lives up to what he believes Ie successfully led the battle in South Caroina for a fair representation in the Legislature for the interior people, and won in the face of a thoroughly intrenched oppositi He favored the dispensary law, and it became a law. He then made it effective, although the State militia from the large cities defled him, and certain Federal courts lent their efforts to nullify that dispensary statute.

When Tillman entered the Senate, it was almost impossible to find a man north of the Mason and Dixon line to put in print above nis own signature that it was the folly of follies to thrust upon the illiterate black man the ight of suffrage.

It was Tillman who shocked us by telling the truth. He has now convinced fair-minded people that the white man of the South has done and is doing what only self-respecting men should do, to wit: minimize the influence of ignorance, incapacity and superstition as much as possible in public life to the extent that if they will not even learn to read, then deprive them of the ballot. This brusque, fearless man is the gentlest of men when out of the political arena. Ask

hose who know his home life best, Northerners or Southerners, and they will all attest that his gladiator of the Senate is one of the most ovable, kind and considerate of men to family, friends and servants; and it makes no difference whether the servants are black or white.

Little has ever been made known as to Tillman's love of music, poetry and good litera-ture. It is a question whether; another man ives who has so studied the thoughts and life

No doubt many Democrats will not take kindly to Tillman as President. He would be wholly American and patriotic. It might grate harshly on some of them to find the Spooners and Chandlers as welcome to the White House as the most orthodox Democrat, but the country could stand that.

Roosevelt on the one ticket and Tillman on the other would give us a spirited and spectacular campaign; but the result no one would need to fear, as we know the peculiarities of both men; and we can rest assured that each would give us an administration distinctively characteristic of himself.

WILLIAM WILHELM.

POTTSVILLE. Pa., Jan. 29. kindly to Tillman as President. He would

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 2

Honors to a Persian Statesman in Japan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With eference to a letter from me on the awakenng of Asia, that appeared in THE SUN on Jan 13, I would say that a Japanese correspondent has sent me details of the honors extended to the ex-Grand Vizier of Persia during his visit | pair of palace doors. During the former Persian Grand Vizier's Komura, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Japanese Premier, Count Katsura, and other high officials of the Foreign office were present. The day following he, his son, and secretary were received in audience by the Emperor, and a dinner was given in his honor at the Shiba palace by the Minister of the Imperial Household, at which Prince Fushimi, Baron Komura and a number of

rushimi, paron komura and a number of court dignitaries were present.

Again, on the day following the reception by the Emperor, the ex-Grand Vizier of Persia was entertained at luncheon by a wealthy Japanese notable, at which Field Marshal Oyama, Baron Komura and others were present. present.
Seeing that the Mirza Ali Ashgar Khan, Atabek Azam, is supposed to be a fallen Minister, and that previous to his visit to Japan he went to St. Petersburg, all these honors paid him are something remarkable. id him are something remarkable. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

The Plight of the Genteel Poor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Fully appreclating the fact that your columns are ever open to for twelve years). I feel assured you will give space to the consideration of a very perplexing question of suffering humanity, therefore difficult pound. I may be lacking in information as to whether there is any way in the city of New York for a genteel, capable person to obtain the means of keeping body and soul together without appealonly seems able to help those accustomed to manual

beautiful widow, only 25 years of age, a graduate in dermatology, who for over a year has struggled | degree to all these reasons, is not apparer along in New York barely able to eke out an existence, at times compelled to do without food and vital question at issue between expiral it not enough to make one's heart ache, especially when each attempt to obtain honest employment

Since leaving New York, news reaches me of her reakdown. She is threatened with nervous pros tration due to influenza caught from living in a cold room, lack of proper nourishment and worry. The acrifice of her hair followed, to keep from starving. To starve! Do we who are well fed realize what that means? And gay New York filled with thought ess, happy, wealthy people, giving themselves indigestion by over-indulgence in restaurant din ners! Think of it! And the cry that comes to me 'Oh, if I could only give up for good, I would so gladly," but echoes that of many; and this from ne attractive beyond the average, therefore more

exposed to temptation. If only some kind philanthropists with money o spare and hearts full of love for humanity would devise some plan of assistance for such as I have described, and by so recognizing their need essen the suffering of many of this class, of whom we hear comparatively little-their silence due to pride-how our hearts would swell with gratitud and we could say with our blessed Saviour: "Inas nuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 26. SYMPATHIZER.

Keeping Well Without Christian Science. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why should your Brookline correspondent parade his Christian Science cure for colds? Why not go further and

not have the colds, indirection, &c.? I am not a Christian Scientist, a mental scientist or any kind of 'ist, but just a church person who goes to Presbyterlan, Episcopal and other ser-vices indiscriminately. Yet I have not had a cold in five or six years which needed treatment at all had no Christian Science textbooks to buy, no "healer's" services to pay for, and I take practicali no medicine. Still, if I was ill I should call in doctor immediately. If people would only realize that they could

have almost, or quite, all the benefits of the Christian Scientists without being anything n selves from much delusion, and incidentally to themselves much money. Common sense, little edicine and little coddling are all that most people A HEALTHY WOMAN NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Unhonored Beasts and Birds.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The letter rom "Mainand Jeff," in this morning's Sun, opens a most interesting field for discussion. Why, inleed, was there never a Mr. and Mrs. Horse or a Mr. and Mrs. Dog, if so be there never has been We may go further and ask why we so seld of Mr. and Mrs. Mouse, or Rooster, or Woodchuck Perhaps we should look rather to the animals older types, and question why the substantial hip potamus and the rubber-necked giraffe have not given their names to man, for surely they won ometimes fit. Not even the plesiosaurus nor the chthyosaurus nor any other 'aurus so far as I can find appears in the directory. Who can explain sterious psycho-metaphysico-idioto-philological significance of this strange irregularity in the distribution of cognomens? NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26.

Paradise for Spanish Convicts. From the Financial Times.

In the Zafarini Islands, off the coast of Morocco where the Spanish Government keeps its mos stores in the convict settlement. Here the prison ers are allowed to drink and play cards all day, and appear to be under no kind of control except that they cannot leave. Their sweethearts, by arrange ment with the warders, are secretly allowed to visit a move on himself.

PROFIT SHARING AND LOSS SHARING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why s it that profit sharing does not constitute the natural and logical solution of the antagonism between capital and labor? It is easier of application now than ever before, since corporations have succeeded individuals and partnerships in transacting

most forms of business. Why is it so rarely successful? Because s has been again and again demonstrated. the workingman insists on the impossible position of a partner as to profits but not

us to losses. He demands, usually under the tyranny of his union, higher wages in times of prosperity and resents lawfully or by violence

any reduction in times of adversity. He is in a far better position than the capitalist investor to judge the conditions of the business he is engaged in, and even those akin to it, but he will not invest in its bonds or shares the savings he may accumulate. He knows that men above him and all of the class he envies have risen (or their fathers have risen) by risking their savings, by taking advantage of prosperous conditions and by meeting adversity with courage and self-reliance. Here and there he knows of a few of his fellows more independent and enterprising than himself, pursuing this course and gradually thriving. But the tyranny of the unions is upon him, and their theory, which he hardly grasps, is that all should be kept down to the dead level of the dullest, and that the savings, instead of being invested. should fill the coffers of the unions and the pockets of the delegates and leaders.

If organized labor were intelligent, why should it not encourage the members of the unions to invest their savings in the securities of the companies for which they work (subject to their approval of its intrinsic value)? It would not be long before they would own a formidable minority or even a majority of the stock.

Then their organization would exercise a lawful and effective power in the entire management of the concern, in the scale of wages and in its general policy.

Organized labor representing a powerful oody of stockholders in every railroad and manufacturing enterprise would exert a far greater and more effective as well as beneficent influence than it can ever hope to attain otherwise. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

THE YAMANAKA SALE.

I'wo Hundred Lots of Japanese Works of Art Fetch \$11,087 in All.

The second afternoon of the sale of the Yamanaka collection at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries was remarkable for variety and the number of small articles that fetched little prices. Two hundred lots went for \$11,087. The highest price was \$340 for a

Mrs. J. Thorne paid \$205 for a temple stand and Mrs. S. Thorne \$60 for a twofold gold paper screen. A fourfold temple screen, polished lacquer frame inlaid with mother of pearl, was bought by Dr. Stillwell for \$250. A pair of palace doors went to Mrs. R. H. Williams at \$220.

L. F. Ingersoll paid \$115 for four bronze doors with repoussé work of wistaria flowers and birds. R. L. Bergen bought four screen doors with lacquer fretwork at \$190 and four shrine doors with lacquer fretwork

at \$160. J. G. Ketcham paid \$200 for a hanging

metal panel of repousse work.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., was the purchaser
of an image of Amida on a double lotus stand at \$29. She bought, also, a metal water jar with carved design of autumnal flowers at \$11. A pair of doors with a painting of a lotus pond and a gold leaf background were bought by Mrs. H. D.

Kountz at \$30.

The sale will continue this afternoon and will include the choice offerings of the

Jefferson on Mariners and Mechanics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The labor troubles that have prevailed in some sections of the country during the last year are seemingly less turbulent just now. Whether the improved condition can be attributed to the time of year, a decline in manufacturing and general business, or a partial return of reason to the labor leaders, or in a nor is it material as it has not settled the real Is | and labor, and between law and lawlessnes Can a law-abiding citizen of the States, who acquiesces in and assists in t maintenance of the Government, sell at deliver his labor to its purchaser on such

mutually agreed upon? This is the vital question. The State of Pennsylvania has said No Colorado, thank the Lord, has recently said Yes. There seems to be a reactionary movement just now going on in the domain of capital and labor. What this may indicate for the future is a matter of conjecture only The labor union fever may run its course to pass away like the greenback and free silve craze, or it may, unless "Colorado-ized," revive and go forward to the result suggested by the author of the Declaration of Independence. On Aug. 23, 1785, Thomas Jefferson wrote

terms and for such compensation as mar-

John Jay the following prophetic words: Were we perfectly free to decide this question should reason as follows: We now have lands nough to employ an infinite number of people their cultivation. Cultivators of the earth are th most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous; an they are tled to their country and wedded to it liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds As long, therefore, as they can find employ in this line. I would not convert them into mariner rtisans, or anything else. But our citizens will find employment in this line, till their numbe and of course their productions, become too great for the demand, both internal and foreign. This is not yet the case, and probably will not be for a col siderable time. As soon as it is, the surplus of hands must be turned to something else.

I should then, perhaps, wish to turn them to the paring the characters of the two classes, I find the former the most valuable citizens. I consider the lass of artificers as the panders of vice, and the instruments by which the liberties of a country ar this question on principles of theory only.

What may have led Jefferson to the opinion expressed in the foregoing words cannot be known, nor is it material here. Its expression subsequently to his experience in Paris in it. In view of the present domination of labo itself, the metaphysically inclined man finds himself asking the question, Was Jefferson correct-and how soon is the United States to furnish a proof of it? COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.

The Problem of Snow Removal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Considering the immense amount of cash that is spent in the slow process of carting snow, I think that this grea city can well afford to venture some of its mone in trying to find some plan to get rid of its snow by melting it, and I venture to offer a sugge tion. We have all noticed what an intense her is generated by the small machines that are used in our streets to melt asphalt pavement. I can fand It is almost equal to a breath from that once poplar summer resort of which Dr. Parkhurst talks to his cheerful congregation. It seems to me that with a suitable platform built over them the snow could be melted as fast as it is dumped on to ! and these heaters could be placed so that the meling snow would run off into a sewer.

There is no doubt that some way can be provide. dangerous convicts, the prison wardens have started a number of wine shops and provision that will be a vast improvement over the present that will be a vast improvement over the prese inefficient way of dealing with the snow proble and I would further suggest that it would help commissioner materially to get at his task at th now, walt until he is snowed under b JOHN F. BAXTER.

with flowers and ncon-a tall. alenging not yet rou past eighteen, wi and a mass of wavy crown for her he. because there was Greek knot she ad on a gown of clin girdle of yellow sil at its effect, for was now resting, hall, an old, old c across the sea and of six generations and, raising her ey coming up the ave ing maples straight Mrs. Sangster broken gently?

The first chapt

A. Rovell Comp

from the Blue," a

Eleanor's father.

delightful but misc ard authors, think

literature, though

volumes of Jane

Thackeray and

finished dusting

geter's story o

even to attempt t blow that must cru crushes a butterfi accept the inevi rive, it must be one can summon. than devastation. wind or a cyclone; for a time drives orbits." The stran to soften his mess "Calm yourself, h father is coming Judge Lee passed at Aldia to-day: 1 the word to the of tell you, and to see No one else would The body will be

We know that it

the plot of a novel,

that it would be sti it. It may, howe quote briefly from sauntered on. She a prayer that there Behind her, sound came a phaeton dr driving. She call passed, then stopp she said, that Chi The brightness of for Eleanor. The second or two. 1 ings brought an int of personal beres two continents an the English-speaking ten thousand heart At the end we find though her only son one. "We are not

are we?" her husb she "lifted eyes the tears" she answer I have nothing in I The Stren Mr. A. T. Quiller-Wesley" (The Macı with a strange glim

who was the renuncle. Mr. Annesle an unemotional and up his business in sail for England casting off its mo vanished in a myste ment or the appro ppearance be and hardly notice under his cabin wit fling departure up beggar who had so the kick of a sailor remarked "That'll dia" as he cheerfull From that star are borne abruptly behold Charles W

hymns, fighting sev in the very fashio great Tom Cribb, miring and exult. woman, if ever t had not written th He was fitting hir Westminster Scho with Butcher Rand cause of Butcher's young Murray for a Said an old gentle noting an intense face in the final re this time." "Yes," returned that look, sir, thou it on him. [Where

less, was on the fa Wesley, her husbe see him wear it, one "Tut, madam," "the cause is goo tell me I'm talkin I'd dispute with a "A Whig?" She the story says; she of mirth. "Indeed sir, of the cause of At this the old and took a snuff. Charles's expression ped out this time wi with a new-born li

a demonic light, play.ul. Master Ran read the danger sign A swift and appa drew another of his in a flash the enemy Fven so, for the fre tory lay in his arms. braced; a quick ere Master Wesley's hea snugly in chancery. it-knew, further. treat, and that his o ting in his blow first He jabbed it home below the heart; and ing forearm dragged pressed on, aimi jaw; but slowly lower dall tottered back tw agony, dropped upon his breast, and so f writhed for a momen The story makes with the Wesley far except as we compar family, of whom the

Charles Wesley was who did the Annesie sked how many chil o which he replied for the moment, but or a quarter of a hur six of John Wesley' chapter-Emilia, Hetty, 27; Nancy, 22; Kezzy, 15.

They were all han orious. "Her hair than auburn, put En brows, darker even t